

## TWO NEW CANADIAN DIPTERA.

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***Exorista cæsar*, n. sp.**

A black and silvery species with black palpi; runs to couplet 5 in Coquillett's Revision, p. 93, but does not have the characters of either alternative of the couplet.

*Male*—Width of front at narrowest compared with entire width of head gives for 8 males the decimals .263; .308; .233; .271; .263; .254; .268; .300—average, .270. These are micrometer measurements. Ocellars normal, proclinate; frontals 10, rather slender, reaching to the level of the arista; the uppermost stouter and rather far before the vertical; frontal stripe blackish, satiny, wider than either parafacial, the latter subshining above, with erect fine hairs which extend down below the anterior frontals a little; these hairs are most striking above, across the ocellar region; antennæ black, third joint four times as long as the second, extending almost to oral margin; arista thickened about 2-5 its length; parafacials narrow, silvery, bare; vibrissæ at oral margin, above them a short dense row of small bristles extending hardly  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the way to insertion of antennæ (less in female); bucca about 1-6 the eye-height; palpi black; eyes densely hairy; proboscis short and retracted.

Mesonotum lightly cinereous between the rows of bristles, which are on shining intervals; sides from humeri back more silvery pollinose; dorsocentrals 4 behind, 3 before the suture; inner dc 3 and 3; scutellum with 3 marginal pairs and a small, nearly horizontal apical pair, also numerous long, erect hairs; sternopleurals 3; pleuræ cinereous pollinose; calypters pure white.

Abdomen shining black, anterior half of each segment silvery pollinose, which is not sharply limited and leaves an indefinite median black stripe; first segment with a pair of strong median marginals; second with one or more pairs of discals, a pair of median marginals and a pair of laterals; third segment with one or more pairs of discals, and a marginal row of 10; hairs of abdomen long and erect, more so toward tip.

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Legs entirely black, the brown pulvilli as long as the last tarsal joint on all the feet; middle tibia with one long spine below its middle on outer front side, and usually a small one above it; hind tibia with slightly uneven row of small bristles on outer hind side, one below middle being larger.

Wings almost hyaline; third vein with one or two hairs at base; fourth vein with rounded, oblique curve; apical cell open some distance before wing tip (more than half the distance separating tips of second and third); hind cross-vein rather oblique and bowed outwardly. Apical cross-vein parallel with hind margin.

*Female*—Front at narrowest compared with entire width of head gives in 5 specimens .360; .345; .327; .303; .322—average, .331. Parafrontals wider than stripe; third antennal joint about three times as long as second; above vibrissæ only a few small hairs; pulvilli short. Hairs of head, scutellum and abdomen not so long and erect as in male; middle tibia with two spines on outer front side.

Length 4.7 to 6.3 mm.

Described from nine males and five females, reared by Prof Lawson Cæsar from *Archips argyrosipila* at Simcoe, Ont.; dates of emergence, July 1 to 15, 1915.

I dedicate the species to Mr. Cæsar, and follow the example of Linnaeus (in *Lucilia cæsar*) in leaving the specific name in apposition in the nominative case, instead of giving it a genitive ending.

Two specimens of each sex, including the type male, will be deposited in the Canadian National Museum; the remainder will be at the disposal of Mr. Cæsar.

### **Frontina spectabilis, n. sp.**

*Female*—Easily recognized by a dense coating of golden pollen, which uniformly covers the upper portions of head, thorax and abdomen, except that it is less distinct on the first abdominal segment.

Front of vertex, when viewed from above, as wide as one eye (.333 of entire head by micrometer measurement); ocellars and orbitals normal, proclinate; the frontals form a row of 7 (not

counting the vertical), which extend to the base of the third antennal joint; frontal stripe half as wide as parafrontal, reddish brown; parafrontal with a few small hairs; first and second antennal joints red, the third black, four times as long as second, reaching almost to oral margin, the arista with short penultimate joint, the last thickened almost to middle; parafacials silvery, more yellow above, bare, less than half as wide as the facial depression; facial ridged with a row of 7 coarse bristles, ascending above middle; vibrissae at oral margin; palpi yellow, rather stout; eyes bare, bucca about one-fifth the eye-height.

Thorax with the pollen gradually becoming cinereous on the sides; dorsocentrals 4 postsutural, 3 presutural; inner dorsocentrals 3 and 3, one pair being just before the suture; scutellum with 3 marginal pairs and a small nearly horizontal apical pair; sternopleurals 3; calypters pale yellow.

Abdomen with pollen changing to gray well down on sides; the specimen shows no adaptations for depositing eggs or larvae; second segment with a pair of median marginal bristles; third with a marginal row of 8, and some coarse hairs in the place of a discal pair; fourth with a row of 8 on the middle and a few irregular smaller ones at hind margin.

Legs black, middle tibia with one spine on outer front side below middle; hind tibia on outer side behind with an uneven row of small bristles, two near the middle being larger.

Wings hyaline, veins yellow on basal half; first posterior cell open rather near apex, as far from it as one-third the distance separating tips of second and third veins; third vein with 2 or three hairs at base; fourth vein with angle rather abruptly rounded, not appendiculate; hind cross-vein sinuous, nearer to bend than to anterior cross-vein.

Length 7 mm.; of wing, 6 mm.

One female, Wabamic, Ontario, collected by H. S. Parrish, Aug. 5, 1915; deposited in the Canadian National Museum.

I see no difficulty about referring the species to this genus, aside from the fact that the "cilia," or exterior row of bristles, on the hind tibia, are somewhat coarse and uneven.